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S'hai Munitions Dump Blaze

Shanghai, Feb. 16.—The north suburb of Shanghai was shaken by a series of explosions of anti-aircraft shells and bombs simulating hostilities tonight, as a Chinese Army munitions dump caught fire and burned for six hours.

Six Chinese soldiers were believed to have been killed and 10 injured in the heavy blasts followed by a fire in the munition dump 15 miles north of the city, according to fire brigade reports.

The military authorities, however, said that an incomplete check showed that casualties were below three figures.—United Press.

Secret New Space Ship

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Curtiss Wright Corporation, builders of aeroplanes and engines, reported today that United States Government scientists are working secretly on a "space ship" which would flash through the atmosphere at nearly 6,000 kilometres an hour.

A chart issued by the firm shows that secret Government research is being conducted on a 4,800 to 6,000 kilometre an hour rocket plane and a guided jet missile with a speed above 3,200 kilometres an hour.

Scientists believe that the nation which first creates an outer space platform for guiding or launching atomic rockets will dominate the earth.—Reuter.

Staunton Street Fire

Two appliances were sent from Central Fire Station at about 1.15 p.m. today to a small outbreak in Staunton Street, which was the scene of a fire-cracker store blaze in which one person died earlier this week.

The blaze, which was on a first floor verandah, was soon extinguished and there were no casualties.

EDITORIAL

Insurrection In Burma

THE insurrection which has engulfed a wide area of Burma is a tragic aspect of the generally unsettled political conditions afflicting Asia. The Karens are to open revolt and to far as the Rangoon delta is concerned the Government's military position appears to be tenuous. Originally the demands of the Karens could be classed as fairly modest, but the Government's refusal to consider them has promoted such resentment that they have been enlarged to include local autonomy for an Arakan as well as a Karen state, and a general amnesty for all, including the Communists, who have taken up arms against the Government. The military situation is that the Karens have firmly dug themselves in at Insein and Minkaladon, while a southward movement has enabled the rebels to set up a local administration. Thus it will be necessary for Government troops to deal piecemeal with these rebellious factions, a task not made any easier by the bad communications which exist. A further embarrassment to the Government is the threat of labour troubles in Rangoon. Pay cuts among several branches of the civil service have resulted in protests and strikes, and in view of the high cost of living it is difficult to conceive a more unlikely act than the Government's decision to alien salaries. Mr. Thakin Nu, the Prime Minister, gives the impression, however, that he is quite undaunted by the turn of events, and has expressed determination to suppress all the insurrection—Karens, Red Flag Communists, White Flag Communists and the White Band People's Volunteers. Moreover he confidently predicts that general elections will be held next month as originally

NO CHANGE IN U.S. FAR EASTERN POLICY SAYS ACHESON

Royall Admits He Held Tokyo Press Conference But Denies Alleged Statements

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, emphatically declared today that no change was contemplated in the United States Far Eastern policy.

Asked to comment on reports from Tokyo linked with the name of Army Secretary Kenneth Royall, Mr. Acheson said there was no basis for the reports. Mr. Royall said that Mr. Acheson categorically denied making statements, on which the reports were based, to the effect that: 1. The United States would withdraw from Japan in the event of war; 2. the United States will consider Japan indefensible.

Mr. Acheson said there was no basis for the alleged policy stated in the reports from Tokyo and there was no change contemplated in the U.S. Far Eastern policy.

When reporters pressed him to elaborate both on reports from Tokyo and on what actually is the United States policy, Mr. Acheson said that sort of thing is bothersome. He said that reporters get an officer to deny a statement and they try to discuss around it. He said he did not wish to discuss the subject further at this time.

Prior to closing the discussion, Mr. Acheson asked a reporter to specify the reports to which he referred. The reporter said he referred to the reports that: 1. The U. S. would withdraw from Japan in the event of war; 2. Japan is indefensible; 3. The U. S. is under no moral obligation to Japan beyond occupation costs. Mr. Acheson said he was replying to the first two questions, but did not wish to comment on the third.—United Press.

REPEATS DENIAL
Washington, Feb. 16.—The U.S. Secretary of the Army, Mr. Kenneth Royall, today persisted in his denial of statements attributed to him that the United States considered Japan valueless in the event of war.

He declared that at the meeting with correspondents in Tokyo, at which he was reported to have expressed such an opinion, he did not discuss American strategy in the event of war.

MR ROYALL'S ADMISSION
However, Mr. Royall admitted he was the "high military authority" who had held the meeting with the correspondents. Mr. Royall said that when he had seen the correspondents in Tokyo he told them he wanted to ask them some questions concerning Japan and he would make no statement himself.

"I made no statement about Japanese military or otherwise," he declared. "When it was pointed out that there were several different reports attributing the statement to him, he declared: 'I am not going to be put into the position of arguing on the specific wording.'"

He said his statement that the United States was not going to leave Japan has been reported correctly in the Tokyo press.

Asked whether there was anyone else present at the Sunday evening meeting in Tokyo who could have made statements similar to those attributed to him which might have been interpreted as having his approval, Mr. Royall said: "There were so many views expressed at the meeting by different people that I am not prepared to challenge them as regards their implications."

NO APPROVAL GIVEN
"I do not think anyone stated that in their view we should withdraw from Japan in the event of a war. I did not get that impression. I gave no approval to any statement made by anyone."

Mr. Royall said that "of course" he would not determine any such policy as United States withdrawal from Japan. "That question never arose. It never came up at all in any discussions," he concluded.

Mr. Royall said: "I don't think I said anything that gave the impression that we were going to pull out of Japan. Certainly I had no intention of giving such an implication. But no one can be entirely dogmatic on how one may interpret one's words. Certainly there is no justification for such an implication that was so far from my mind."

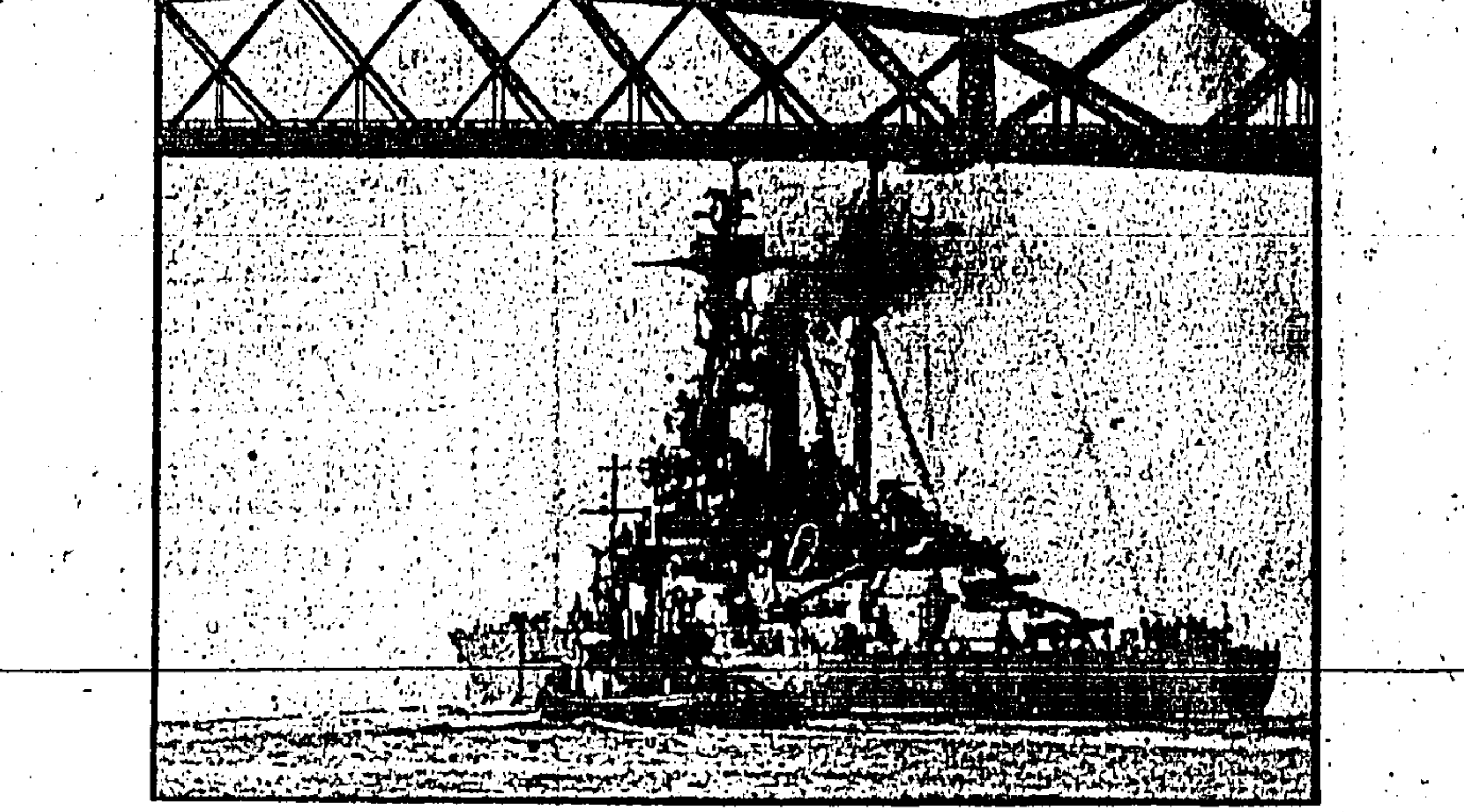
—Reuter.

THE FULL FACTS
Sydney, Feb. 16.—A Tokyo dispatch to the Australian Associated Press said today that the U. S. Army Secretary, Mr. Kenneth C. Royall, was the "high American official" who said recently in Tokyo that the United States troops might be withdrawn from Japan in the event of war.

The dispatch, signed by Denis Warner, was published in most of the large Australian newspapers all of which are members of the AAP, which is a mutual news gathering and distributing organisation formed by the major Australian newspapers.

The dispatch said, "As Mr. Royall now has denied that he held official conferences in Tokyo with

Sovereign back: Soviet skipper asks: 'Get me a rugby ticket'



SUN FO DISCUSSES CHIANG'S FUTURE

Not Likely To Return To Political Leadership

Canton, Feb. 17.—Premier Sun Fo said he does not believe Chiang Kai-shek will return to active political leadership of the Government.

"I do not," he replied when asked if he expected Chiang to come back. He added: "The Gimo intends to retire for a long time to come."

The 58-year-old premier son of the founder of the Chinese Republic in his first interview since he moved the government to Canton denied a split exists between him and the acting President Li Tsung-jen.

He treated with annoyance Nanking reports he offered his resignation to Li. "All tommyrot—probably originating in the imagination of some Shanghai journalist," he said. "There's nothing to it."

He claimed that the refugee cabinet at Canton was acting with Li's "full concurrence," and said that "he expects other government organs to follow his cabinet to Canton where he said Li will come although no definite date has been set."

Already personnel and some archives of the Presidential office have arrived. He said the decision to move the government was made by the entire government.

He said the Legislative Yuan should not meet at Shanghai or Nanking but at Canton where a full session can be assured safety from Communist interference. There are now 120 legislators at Taiwan who have expressed the desire to meet at Canton while hundreds more have asked air passage to Canton, Sun Fo asserted.

He called "democratic" the effort of some 60 Cantonese legislators to poll themselves to decide where the Yuan should meet.

Sun Fo minimised importance of the Control Yuan meeting held at Shanghai today and said "I think even the Ambassadors will come down to Canton when Nanking becomes too hot a place of residence."

Sun Fo said his cabinet has not yet been fully decided or even inked about conditions for a negotiated peace. He said that he had "absolute confidence that acting President Li Tsung-jen will not accept any peace conditions tantamount to surrender," and added he could see no reason why the Communists should object to UN mediation although he admitted it would be preferable if "an honourable peace with justice and equity" could be negotiated directly.—Associated Press.

FULL CONCURRENCE
He claimed that the refugee cabinet at Canton was acting with Li's "full concurrence," and said that "he expects other government organs to follow his cabinet to Canton where he said Li will come although no definite date has been set."

REPEATED DENIALS
Mr. Royall denied repeatedly that he made any such statements. Mr. Royall returned to Washington yesterday and in a press conference said he believed that it would be "impractical" at present to strengthen the U.S. forces in Japan.

The AAP dispatch said that two unnamed American correspondents were charged with the responsibility of arranging with other selected American correspondents to meet with Mr. Royall at the American Embassy in Tokyo on the evening of February 5. It said the meeting took place as scheduled.

The dispatch added, "Whatever it may be termed by Mr. Royall, it was in normal newspaper jargon a press conference. The only unusual aspect as far as Tokyo was concerned was the deliberate exclusion of General MacArthur's Chief of the Information Office."

(Continued on Page 5)

King May Make Health Visit To Malta

London, Feb. 16.—King George, who is suffering from a serious arterial ailment of the legs, may go to Malta late this spring for a several months rest cure.

Unofficial reports say that the King will spend three months on Malta, starting in April.

These reports add that some of the King's physicians have already made on-the-spot investigation of facilities. The palatial home of a Maltese banker is said to have been chosen for residence.

Buckingham Palace sources said that they knew nothing of the rumored visit nor of any preliminary visits by members of the Royal medical staff.

They admitted, however, that such a project might have been drawn up "privately" strictly in the family circle that is—and that a relatively short trip abroad is not out of the question.—Associated Press.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN
Nanking, Feb. 17.—Mr. Chen Kienwen, Secretary-General of the Legislative Yuan, returned to Nanking last night, strengthening the view that the Yuan will meet here when it resumes about February 20.

His arrival followed a one-day visit to the capital by the President of the Legislative Yuan, Mr. Tung Kwan-hsien, earlier this week and the resumption on Tuesday in Nanking of the Control Yuan.

If the Legislative Yuan does resume in Nanking—and reliable sources now say it is almost certain to do so—it is expected by observers to tip the Nationalist scales in favour of acting President Li Tsung-jen's peace policy, minimising the split in the Government caused by the evacuation of Dr. Sun Fo's Cabinet to Canton and strengthening the acting President's hand in his peace overtures to the Communists.

More than half the Nationalist Legislators are understood to reside in Central China and most are believed to oppose following the Premier, Dr. Sun Fo, to Canton.

In an interview last night, Mr. Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, discounted reports that President Li Tsung-jen had offered the premiership to the influential Whang Wei-chuan, or that Dr. Sun Fo was considering resigning.

General Li Han-hung, Governor of Hunan and, last night, denied reports that he had verbally conveyed Dr. Sun Fo's resignation to General Li Tsung-jen.

In an interview, General Li said he supported the Nationalist Government's peace policy. He advocated a cease fire along the Yangtze river line and announced that the Nationalist forces on Hainan Island would not attack the Communists there.

General Li promised however to continue the political struggle against the Reds. He is leaving Nanking shortly for Taiwan to pay a visit to the island's Governor, General Chen Cheng.—Reuter-AAP.

Mr Walter Keates: Condition Unchanged
It was stated by Queen Mary Hospital authorities this morning that the condition of Mr. Walter Keates, the editor-in-chief of the China Mail, was still unchanged. Mr. Keates was injured in a traffic accident on Monday evening, and is suffering from a fractured skull.

Fifth Columnists Active In S'hai

Shanghai, Feb. 17.—The Garrison Commander, General Chen Tachung, told a Chinese press conference here last night that Communist fifth columnists were active in the persons of warmongers and labour agitators in Shanghai.

He attributed the latest wave of labour trouble to Communist saboteurs.

Analysing the Communists' military movements on the north bank of the Yangtze during the past two weeks, General Chen said strategically the Communists intended to cross the river but tactically they could not as they lacked landing craft and heavy fire cover.—Reuter.

Clay Orders Soviet Mission Out Of American Zone

Frankfurt, Feb. 16.—It was announced today that General Lucius Clay had ordered the eight-man Russian repatriation mission out of the American zone of Germany.

The order was put through over the protest of the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Germany, Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky.

The repatriation mission, consisting of four officers and four soldiers, had the job of working with Soviet displaced persons in the American Zone and processing them for return to the Soviet Union if they wished to go.

In a letter to Marshal Sokolovsky, General Clay said it was "apparent sufficient time had elapsed since the surrender of Germany for voluntary repatriation to be completed."

"It should appear your repatriation activities have been successfully conducted by your accredited mili-

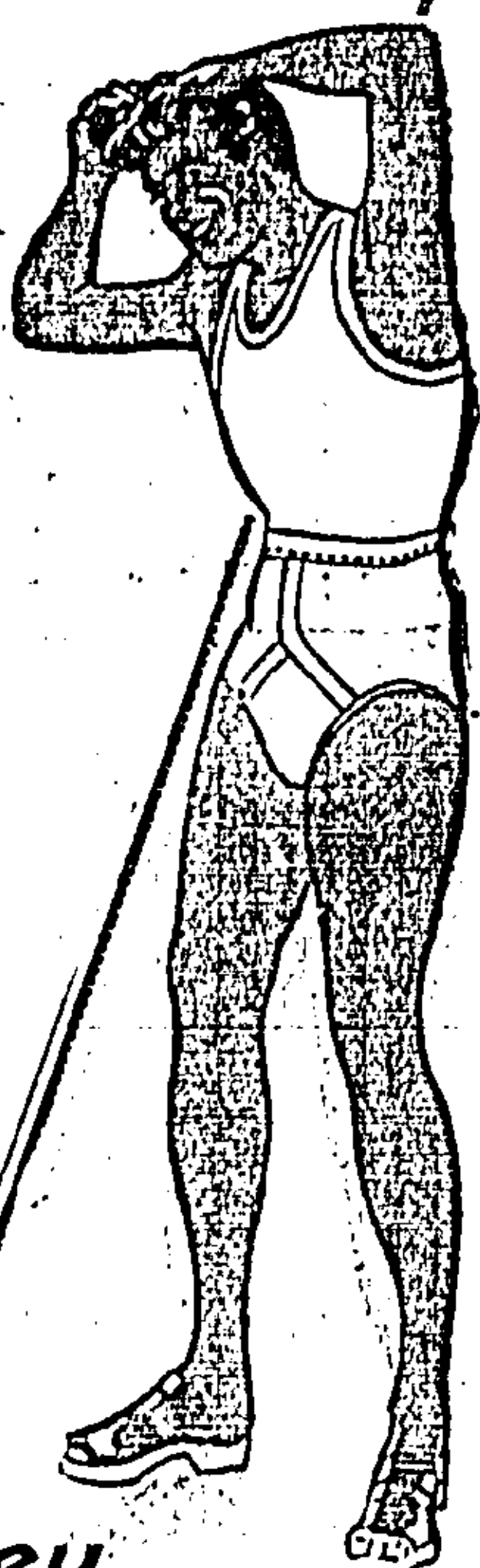
tary mission," wrote General Clay. "I must therefore advise you that, effective 1st March, the repatriation mission will no longer be accredited, and request you to withdraw its personnel by that day."

In his reply, Marshal Sokolovsky protested that General Clay's decision was not "within the competency of commanders-in-chief of the occupation forces in Germany."

He insisted it was "indisputable for the repatriation group to continue functioning."

Disclosing the decision, General Clay said the question of repatriation activities was not involved. It would merely mean a transfer of responsibility for such activities to another Russian mission.—United Press.

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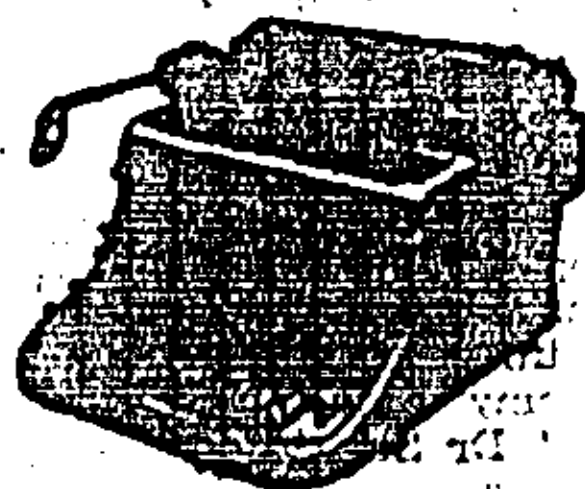
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WOMANSENSE

Rhythm girls set Paris hat rage

by JOAN HARRISON



KATHERINE DUNHAM
—as London sea her

PARIS. KATHERINE DUNHAM, her vivid personality, her Caribbean rhythm, and her Negro ballet have set the pace in Paris for the new season's hats, colours, and fabrics.

The Parisians, quick to catch on to anything new, have "adopted" the Dunham style for the spring collections.

The modistes call it "the Dunham line." All the main hat designers have revolutionised their colour schemes to suit the new rage. Instead of blue-grey and violet, the colours are vivid—orange, nasturtium, Chinese red, tomato, clear yellows, apple and forest green.

The cloche has been transformed into a calotte with a bow, to follow the Dunham turbans with their large bows and flowers.

Orcel is calling his new collection Caribbean Rhapsody, a straight "lift" of the title of Miss Dunham's ballet. Rose Valois is christening hers The Martineque.



THE BIG BOW
—as Paris adapts it for today
in bright yellow-green

Unusual materials will also be seen—Italian straws as subtle as felt, and rich multi-coloured silks. Many of the hats will be covered in flowers, worked in the same material as the hats themselves. Several of the top-line modistes have spent evening after evening at the Paris theatre where the Dunham company is now playing, studying the headresses and costumes of the dancers.

ANNE EDWARDS adds: London's top ten fashion designers have also opened their show season. Skirts are expected to be 22ins. or 31ins. shorter—and the straight skirt (the Tube Look) would be seen gradually getting preference over the full, bunched skirt. For the in-betweeners there are pleated versions which are full but look narrow.

JESTER-BOOT —Top talker of show

SUEDE BOOTIES with petal cuffs. Shown at the new footwear Fashion Fair at Olympia were top talking point among the viewers. British women have been resisting this Paris fashion, and refused to take boots from the slush into the cocktail class.

But the Show proved that the trade is trying to coax women into the new booties by slush—spats, built-up collars, round heels, high-fronted lace-up shoes.



Shoe and Leather Fair opened
at Olympia on January 31.

New Look In Nylons At BIF

WOMEN buyers at the British Industries Fair, (Earls Court and Olympia, London and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, May 2 to May 13) are likely to make a bee-line for the stand of British Nylon Spinners. Not so much because they can see the incredibly tough ropes and lampoules, the nets and cords which individual firms have made from nylon yarns, but because on the stand will be shown the newest United 20 denier stockings—stockings in a mesh so fine that cobwebs look almost clumsy beside them.

Some of the dress designers in London have already shown these tinted stockings with their new models and are enthusiastic about them, although they are not yet on the market in Britain. The tint in the stockings is matched as nearly as possible to the dress worn, but as a result of the extreme fineness of the weave only a glint of the colour is observed as the wearer turns or moves.

Revolution In Underwear

There are other exhibits which are likely to draw feminine attention to the stand, among them the new warp-knitted nylon tricot fabrics which have been described as a "revolution in underwear." Because Britain has a tradition in warp-knitting, these fabrics are probably the best in the world, for their lace mesh is so extraordinarily fine that an entire garment will go into the hand; yet even after several days of being crushed into the corner of a suitcase, for instance, all the creases in a nylon tricot nightdress will disappear in a few minutes when hung up. And because they are knitted on warp-knitting machines, which means that they are given an open mesh, the fabrics have a soft warm feel. Corset fabrics are also likely to be of great interest to women and the ribbons, lace, and sewing thread, the gloves, collars and cuffs on "how will prove to them how ubiquitous nylon can be.

How Children Can Be Protected From Diseases

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

EVERY mother owes a debt of gratitude to medical science for the way in which it has made possible the protection of children against disease. The list of illnesses, formerly taken for granted, which parents today can spare their children—and for so little in the way of trouble and expense—is impressive.

At present it is possible to immunise children against diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid fever, and smallpox, as well as tetanus or lockjaw. Active immunisation means that antibodies are formed in the child's body and remain in large enough amounts to ward off the infection.

Protect Children

It is also possible to protect children against measles, whooping cough, and a liver disorder known as infectious hepatitis, for a short period of time. This type of protection is called passive protection. Here the antibodies are not developed in the child's own body, but are present in the injected serum. This type of immunity protects the child for only two or three weeks.

Whooping cough is most serious during the first year of life and particularly during the first six months. There has been some doubt as to how early in life the whooping cough vaccine may be effectively injected.

Dr. Ernest H. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, thinks it is possible to confer immunity in children even when the vaccine is given as early as the first month, although how long protection lasts is not definitely known when given this early.

Rainy Day Attraction



By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

WATER REPELLENT sueded fabric in cocoa brown is used to fashion a very young, flattering and attractive rainy day outfit—a nice antidote for rainy day blues. The collar, which is in black, has long trailing ends that can be draped up and tied onto the close-fitting black cape which has a square crown. A black leather belt with large curved buckle slips through self loops.

'ALICE' RETURNS HOME AT LAST

ALICE in Wonderland, once again in Britain, the home of her birth after her long stay in the United States, does not look a day older for her adventures there. The people of Britain, many of whom have loved this immortal story by Lewis Carroll since their youth and who buy copies of it for their children as soon as they are old enough to appreciate it, are grateful to those friends who sent the manuscript as a gift to the British Museum.

It was a sad occasion 20 years ago when this manuscript, now 60 years old, was sold by auction in London. It fetched £15,400, and attempts made to purchase it for the British Museum were unsuccessful. In the front row at the auction sat an elderly woman, Mrs. Harcourt, for whom, as a child, the story had been invented and to whom Carroll gave the manuscript, which he himself illustrated so gaily. After treasuring "Alice" all her long life, she had at last found herself compelled to part with it.

Man's Toughest Job

In my time I've had over 5,000 proposals. . . . And let me tell you, the toughest job a man ever had is saying "no"—politely—to 5,000 women.

—Clark Gable.

Pretty Arms a Beauty Asset



Kasia Booth, movie star, finds buttermilk a perfect aid for bleaching the skin. She leaves a thin film of it on her arms for fifteen minutes.

By HELEN FOLLETT

PRETTY arms are a grand beauty asset. The woman who possesses them is entitled to have pride in them. Lovelies of the stage and screen take good care of theirs, having them massaged after the facial treatment, anointing them faithfully during the home chores that are done for good-looks sake.

The arm should have a rounded slenderness. Just below the shoulder there should be a slight inward curve. At the elbow the upper and lower arms should have the same measurement. From the elbow down, there should be a gradual tapering line to a neat wrist with just enough adipose padding to conceal the wrist bone. The skin should be white and satin smooth.

Suppose you take a look at your fins, see how they stack up? If the skin surface is not up to standard, here is a treatment that will put it in form.

Scrub them vigorously with warm soap suds and a brush, rinse and dry. Apply toilet lanoline, rubbing up and down with flattened fingers. While you are at it, give your finger

nails a few whisks. Work diligently on your elbows. Elbows always need help in the way of creaming and massaging.

Over the lanoline, sprinkle borated talcum to form a pack. Then apply towels that have been wrung out of steaming hot water.

Change the towels several times. Use them to remove the pack. Dry the flesh and friction with eau de Cologne.

This is the routine used in nearly all beauty shops. Many women have these treatments where they go for a manicure appointment. The steaming towels remain on while the nails are given a thorough grooming and shine.

Another good beauty treatment for arms is to apply buttermilk with a gauze pad. Leave on fifteen minutes; then wash off.

For undeveloped arms and for those that have gone in for a policy of adipose expansion, there is no exercise equal to that of swinging Indian clubs; it does a speedy, normalising act.



Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

A Little Smoked Picnic Ham

"WOULD you like a good piece of smoked ham?" asked the Chef, unwrapping a parcel. "Voila, here it is."

"But this isn't really a ham, Chef; it's called a 'smoked' picnic ham. 'Ah, oui, but it is made from pork, processed and smoked exactly like ham, only it is taken from the shoulder instead of the leg. It is much less expensive, and you can buy them in different sizes, anywhere from four to seven pounds. Plenty for a family dinner with some left-over, besides the good ham liquid soup."

"Let's have it glazed," I suggested. "As it's a whole piece of meat it will look more attractive than a shank of ham, and it goes further, too."

The Pressure Cooker.

"Here's a chance for me to use the pressure-cooker, Madame. That will make it more quick and more tender. What kind of glaze shall I put on? Shall it be the canberry glaze, the spiced honey glaze, the pineapple glaze, the molasses glaze?"

"Let's have the new orange-mustard glaze," I suggested, "and be sure to cook some yam-sweetpotatoes, too. They're my favourites with smoked pork."

"There are still other kinds of not-expensive smoked pork our readers can use," remarked the Chef. "I think it is a good idea to buy one every week when the general marketing is done. Then when the fresh meat is used up, there is the smoked pork ready to cook without going to the market."

"And our housewives will also buy at the same time the root vegetables which they can cook and serve with the smoked pork, they can manage to go to market only twice a week. This is a very good time saver."

"The smoked shoulder of pork without the bone, which they call cooking roll, is also an economical cut for a small family," observed the Chef. "It can be cooked and glazed, or it can be boiled with cabbage and vegetables."

English Style

"I often slice it to broil or fry, or to cook English style," I said. "That is when you put the sliced ham in a big baking pan, cover with sliced raw potatoes and onions mixed with salt, pepper and 2 or 3 tablespoons flour, pour in milk to cover and bake slowly for an hour."

"Excellent; and I think we can use the dry skim milk in making it," remarked the Chef. "That is a big saving; it costs less than half as much per quart. And I have another suggestion. For most families it is too expensive to have ham and eggs every once a week. Now they can slice this cottage roll of pork and make a good dish of smoked pork and eggs which has the same taste."

"Another good budget dish with smoked fowl would be to slice and

try it, and serve with cream-gravy on your American biscuits," added the Chef.

So no matter whether you buy expensive smoked ham or the less expensive cut of smoked pork, you can enjoy that appetising, tantalising flavour that's popular at every table.

Dinner

Chilled Grapefruit Juice.
Glazed Picnic Ham
Mashed Yam-Sweetpotatoes
Escalloped Tomatoes
Celery and Carrot Sticks Biscuits
Coffee-Gel Whipped Topping
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipe Serves Four

Glazed Picnic Ham

Order a smoked picnic ham. Cover with boiling water; add 3 tbs. mixed pickle spice and simmer until tender, about 2 hrs. for a 4 or 5 lb. ham; 3 hrs. for a ham from 5 to 7 lbs. (Or pressure-cook at 15 lbs. pressure. In this case, first cover with cold water, bring to a boil and discard the water. Then allow 12 min. a pound, using only 2 c. water.) Remove the skin from the ham. Cover with a glaze and bake 45 min. in a moderate oven, 375 F.

Orange-Mustard Glaze for Ham: Combine the grated rind 1 medium-size orange, 2 tbs. orange juice and 1 tbs. table mustard with ½ c. dark corn syrup. Spread over the ham; press in whole cloves if desired, and bake in a moderate oven, 350 F., until well glazed, from 30 to 35 min.

Mashed Yam-Sweetpotatoes: Plain-boil or pressure-cook 8 medium-sized, well scrubbed yam-sweet potatoes in their jackets. Peel and put through a potato ricer. Add 2 tbs. butter or margarine, 2 tbs. top milk, ½ tsp. salt and ½ tsp. pepper. Beat until very light and fluffy. Serve in place of mashed potatoes.

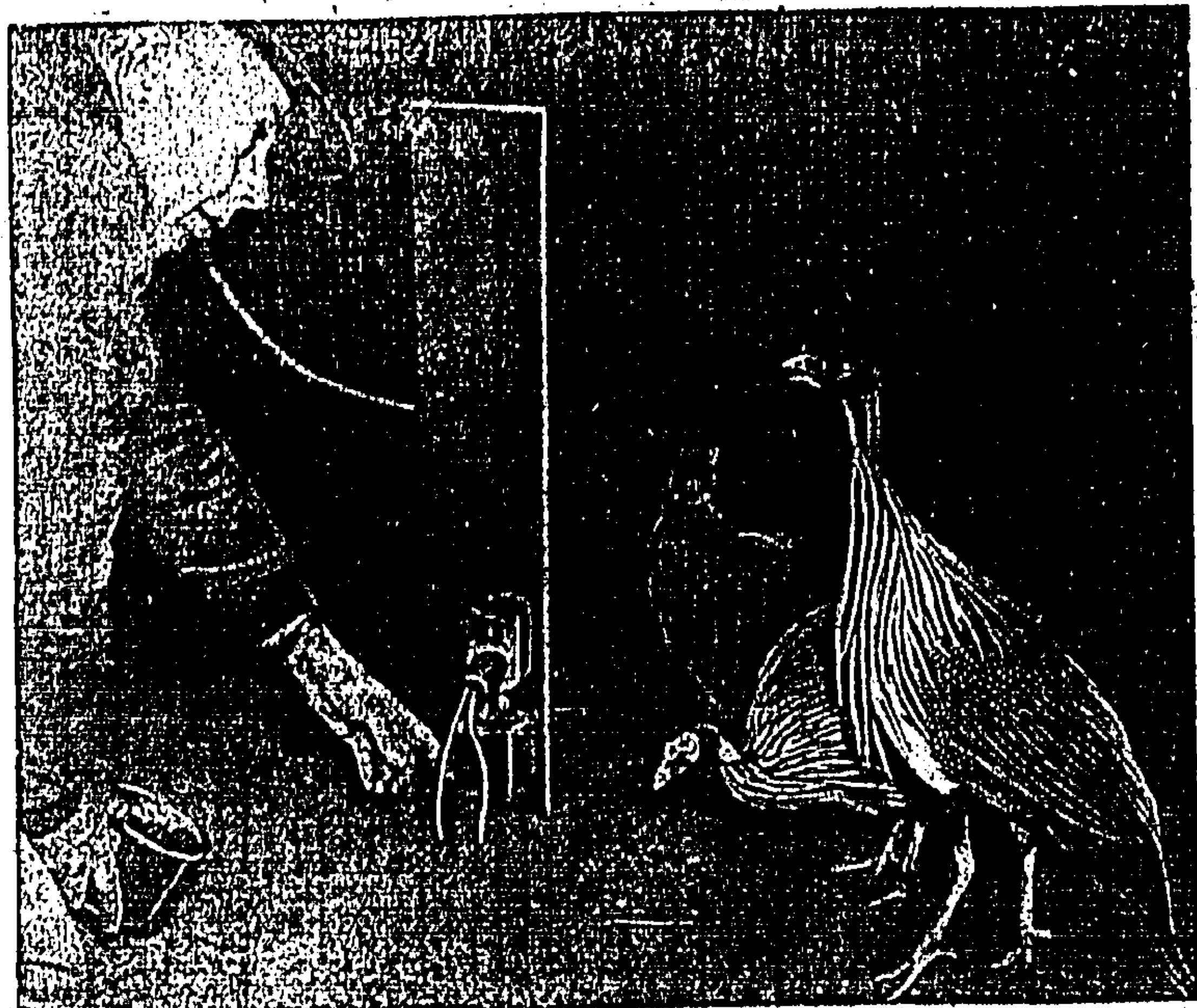
Coffee-Gel
Soak 1 envelope unflavoured gelatin 5 min. in ¼ c. strong cold coffee. Meanwhile bring 1½ c. strong coffee to boiling point. Add ½ c. sugar and ¼ tsp. vanilla. Stir into the gelatin. Stir until dissolved and turn into a mould or custard cups to stiffen, which have first been rinsed with cold water. Chill from 3 to 4 hrs. To serve, unmould in glass dishes, and top with whipped cream, or dry skim milk topping.

Dry Skim Milk Topping: Measure ½ c. cold water into a deep qt. bowl. Add 1 tbs. lemon juice. Stir in ½ c. non-fat dry skim milk from the package and beat vigorously with an egg beater until the bowl is almost full. Then beat in 2 tbs. sugar, a few grains salt and a few drops vanilla. This will keep its shape for 5 or 6 hrs. in the refrigerator.

Trick Of The Chef

For a very interesting flavour in whipped dry skim milk topping, add a little fine-chopped shredded coconut when serving.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



WARM EARTH—R. H. Gibson shows his Vulturene Guinea the source of the warm earth in their pens. Laid six inches below the ground, the cables keep the pens at 70 degrees. Lower temperatures would mean death for many of Gibson's 4,000 tropical birds.



SUNNY DAYS—With crops freezing elsewhere in the United States, these Lake Alfred (Florida) girls keep their oranges in a treasure chest. Smiling, they relax on the grass before an afternoon on the beach.



WOMAN BULL FIGHTER—Returning from a European holiday, Conchita Cintron, right, internationally known bullfighter, arrives in New York. En route to Mexico, she will participate in bull fights until April. Her companion, Baba Cadaval, is the youngest daughter of the Marchioness of Cadaval of Portugal.



TO AID SHIPS—The British Minister of Transport, Mr. Alfred Barnes, right, and inventor William J. O'Brien check a decometer sending apparatus in Puckeridge, England. The Lane Identification Service will send radio waves to enable ships to fix their positions.



TOP TOPOGRAPHY—Pilot of a B-29 flying high near Seattle gets this overall view of some of Washington's mountains. From 40,000 feet one sees, in the foreground, the 9671-foot peak of Mt. St. Helens and, in the background, the 12,307-foot Mt. Adams. These two peaks are covered with snow all the year round.



FIREWORKS—Belle Wong, left, and Fay Fong take an inventory of their supply of firecrackers for the recent Chinese New Year celebration in San Francisco.



WAR WAIFS—Homeless, these orphans gathered off the crowded streets of China squat on the ground to eat their first meal in many days in Shanghai. They are some of 117,000 hungry waifs being fed by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.



HOLIDAY GIRL—Bonita Granville poses in the latest St Valentine's Day costume. In 17 years in Hollywood, she has posed 250 times in dresses representing special days.



THE NEW BOSS—Cadet Jerry Lauer shakes hands with Maj.-Gen. Bryant E. Moore, new superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, in a colorful ceremony at West Point. Gen. Moore succeeds Maj.-Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who has assumed new duties as Chief of Staff, European Command.

JOAN BLONDELL,

glamorous star says, "Pink lipstick's the Hollywood craze and 'Pink Queen' is the perfect pink."



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Tangee's new "Pink Queen" is dazzling as a diamond. It's bright. It's light. It's fashion right. And, of course, like all Tangee seven super-shades, it goes on easier... stays on longer. Yes, "Pink Queen" is Tangee's pink of perfection! Treat yourself to the perfect pink lipstick shade today.



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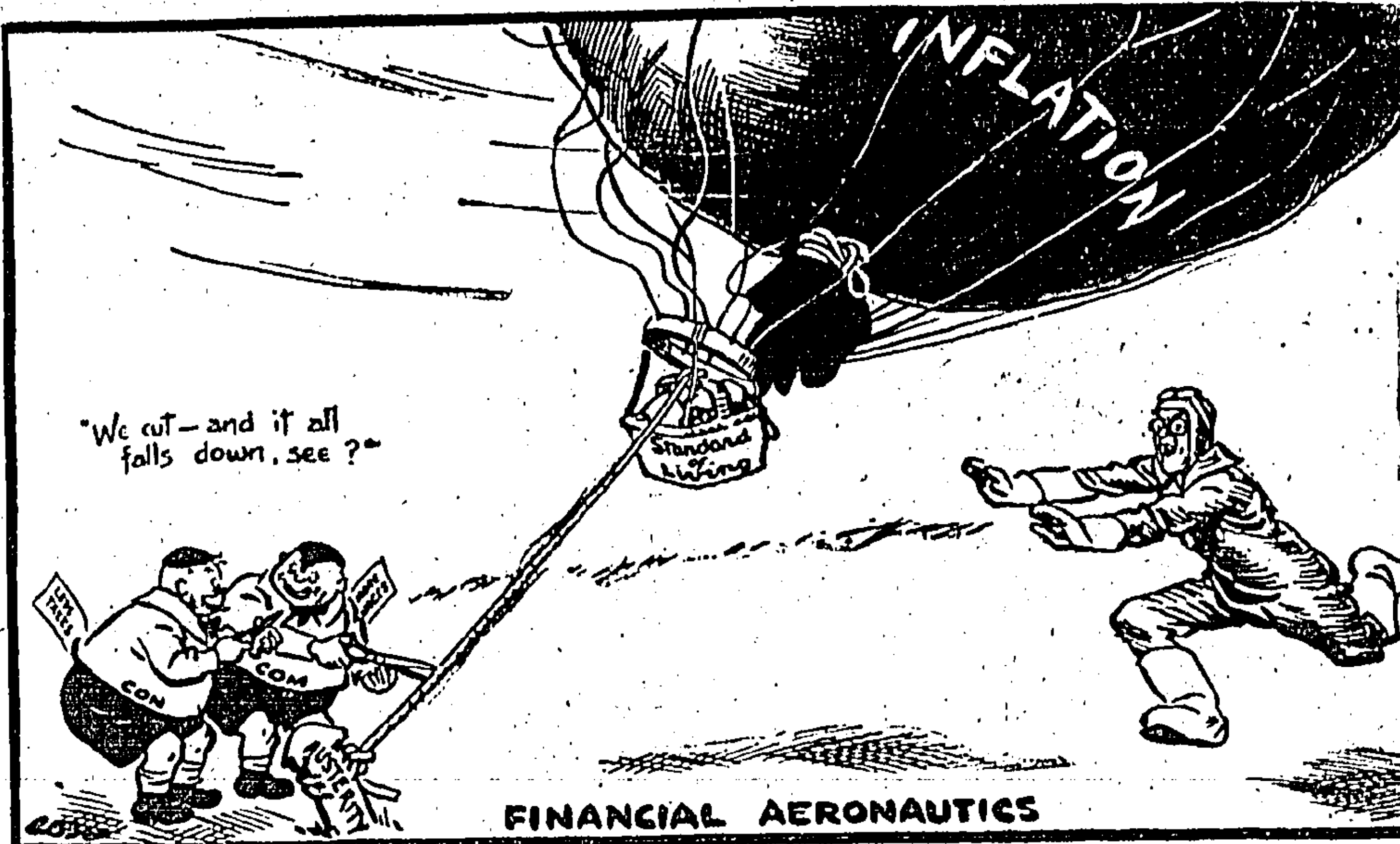
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THE MAN WHO BROKE WITH STALIN FACES THE MUSIC

PARIS. MR JUSTICE LYNSEY would be puzzled by the goings-on in a small, stuffy Paris court-room where a learned French judge is listening to a case listed as Kravchenko v. "Les Lettres Francaises."

This case, which provides the most curious manifestation of the Cold War to date, has been provoked by a review in Les Lettres Francaises, a well-known French Communist weekly, of Victor Kravchenko's best-selling book I Chose Freedom.

Who is Kravchenko? He is a former Soviet Government official. The Russians sent him to Washington during the war as a member of their trade delegation. In America he broke with Moscow and wrote I Chose Freedom—a fiercely anti-Soviet autobiography—to explain why.

The review described Kravchenko as being too illiterate to have written the book himself, and then added, for good Communist measure,

There was laughter at this, led by some elegantly coiffured young women wearing lawyers' gowns.

Nobody knows what they are doing in court, but the common view is that they are law students studying the technique of cross-examination. Their academic gowns are folded back to reveal the elegant lines of New Look frocks, and they inject a refreshing air of Chanel No. 5 into what would otherwise be a slightly soporific atmosphere.

These ardent young women, however, seem less irrelevant than many of the points argued before the judge.

FROM SAM WHITE

that he was a drunkard, a congenital liar and an agent of the U.S. Secret Service.

Mr Justice Lynskey would have watched with sympathy, no doubt, the French judge trying the case. On the opening day the judge was asked to clear up a point under dispute; he threw his arms out despairingly and said: "How can I explain something which I don't understand myself?"

At the time he made this confession seven people were shouting at once.

Kravchenko—dark-haired, excitable, powerful—was jumping the table and shouting at the defendants' lawyer. One of the defendants was shouting at Kravchenko's lawyer. The lawyer was shouting back.

A gendarme was shouting at a photographer who disappeared under a table to get a shot of Kravchenko striking a menacing attitude. A man in the public gallery was waving a fist at Kravchenko, accusing him of betraying Trotsky.

A court usher was shouting at everybody to stop shouting.

Immediately the noise subsided. The judge, M. Durkelm, became his genial, slightly cynical self again, and said placidly: "Now, as someone was saying before we were interrupted," thereupon an interpreter translated Kravchenko's insults to the defendants. The defendants' interpreters translated their insults. And the riot promptly broke out again.

At last the defendants' lawyer made himself heard. "Mr President, would you please ask Kravchenko to answer my question?"

The judge replied: "I was unaware that there was a question before the court."

One witness, after a lengthy disavowal which seemed totally irrelevant, but to which the judge listened benignly, finally shot a triumphant question at Kravchenko: "I would like to ask you," he declared, "what you know about The Doll's House?"

Kravchenko instantly leapt to his feet and looked as though he was about to assault the questioner. The mystery of why the question had this effect was cleared up when the tumult subsided. It appeared that in Kravchenko's book there were numerous references to Ibsen's play The Doll's House.

When Kravchenko refused to answer the question, the Communist witnesses were triumphant. Next day's Communist newspapers headlined "Kravchenko Proved Not To Be The Author Of His Book."

What the Communist newspapers failed to point out is that "Doll's House" translated literally into Russian means "a house of ill-repute." Hence Kravchenko's wrath.

In fact, the Russian version of Ibsen's Doll's House is known as Nora and it is being performed in the Moscow Arts Theatre at the present time under this title.

A notable feature of the case is the small part played in it by opposing counsel. For it is in fact a Hyde Park disputation on the merits of Communism.

In fact almost as though to ensure a minimum of legal interference, the lawyers on both sides have been handed seemingly impossible briefs.

Thus, M. Izard, the eminent counsel for Kravchenko, has to prove a series of negative points. One of them is that Kravchenko is not a member of the United States Secret Service.

Similar problems beset the counsel for "Les Lettres Francaises." The



KRAVCHENKO
A picture taken of him in court.

ardent propagandists who have hired him insist that he prove, not whether Kravchenko wrote his book himself, but that life in the Soviet Union is a hell on earth.

To enable him to do this, they have provided him with a list of witnesses composed of Communists, Soviet citizens, and as innocent a bunch of fellow-travellers as could be found anywhere.

Nobody except a Communist is likely to attach much value to such evidence.

A prize Communist witness, for example, was a Professor of History, named Jean Baby. This

academic bore argued at length to the tedium of the entire court that Kravchenko's book is "impossible from the historian's point of view." He substantiated this allegation by saying that "to refer to women in a slightly pornographic way was typically American."

Then he added that "whenever women are mentioned in Kravchenko's book, they are always beautiful. That is typically American. I am certain that no Russian author would refer to women in that way."

Questioning the Professor on his knowledge of Russian literature, Kravchenko's lawyer said: "Do you speak Russian?" "No, I read the French translations," was the reply.

It is likely to last yet another 60 days. As Judge Durkelm observed when listening to one witness, "If we go on this way we shall never be finished. The judge no doubt, was thinking anxiously of the possibility of getting home for Christmas.

Lazy husbands, toiling wives

EMILY HAHN is a beautiful and witty American who has written several best-sellers—among them China To Me, an unconventional autobiography. She is married to Major Charles Boxer of the British Army. They were taken prisoner by the Japanese in Hongkong together with their daughter, Carol; and they spent several years in captivity. Now they have settled at Major Boxer's family home in Dorset; and Miss Hahn has written a book called England To Me, about her new life as a British housewife. The book has just been published in New York by Doubleday. This is an extract.

LIKE the British miner, the housewife is the darling of all political candidates.

They woo her from the soap boxes and the loud-speaker vans, they tell her what a hard yet noble lot is hers; they say, "yes, all this is heaviest on you, but patience for just a little while longer."

Naturally the British housewife loves this. She pats her kerchiefed head, straightens her shoulders and is good for several more hours' search for food.

To American eyes she is no beauty, but she is well dressed in her way, until we scan the details.

She wears a short-skirted tweed suit and a knitted sweater, except in the middle of an exceptionally warm summer, when she uses wash blouses or printed cotton or rayon dresses.

She loves prints and seldom uses block colour in her summer dress.

In winter she wears all the under-wear she's got, and always a lopcoat or mackintosh.

She goes without stockings if she possibly can; if not, she wears much-mended cotton, rayon, occasionally silk, or very occasionally nylon stockings, or bobby socks (fewer coupons).

Her shoes are especially characteristic, because unless she is very much dressed up the British housewife goes in for flat-heeled footwear, and well she might, considering how much walking and standing about she must do.

Her face ought to be fresh-coloured and smooth, but these days it is more likely to look drawn and aged.

There are more cosmetics around nowadays than there were 15 years ago, which lessens the contrast between the Englishwoman and her American opposite number, but her hair never changes very much.

She still wears a short bob, even an Eton crop, and still seems to think that fuzzy, uncombed locks are youthful and pretty, more so than smooth, groomed hair-dos. She is as firm about that as she is about printed summer frocks.

Because hats cost three times what they do in the States, though they are unrationed, she usually goes bareheaded or wears a scarf or large kerchief on her head.

There is a wide gulf between the Englishwoman in everyday clothes and the Englishwoman when she is smart. Also, where the American woman is addicted to the black "foundation" dress, the Englishwoman is not.

Englishmen like colour. They like it pastel, too.

SURE BORMANN IS ALIVE

By JO THOMPSON

HANS Fritzsche, the man who claims he personally surrendered Berlin to the Russians, is sure that Martin Bormann is alive and just as certain that Hitler himself is dead.

Fritzsche, once a radio propagandist for Goebbels, was one of three Nazi chieftains acquitted in the first Nuremberg trial. Now serving a nine-year sentence at Langwasser internment camp after his conviction by a German denazification court, he said in an interview that Bormann probably is in Russian hands.

Bormann, deputy leader of the Nazi Party directly under Hitler, was in contact with the Soviets the day before Berlin fell, according to Fritzsche.

In telling how he formally handed over Hitler's capital to the Russians, Fritzsche related his last dealings with Bormann:

"It may seem odd to you that I, a civilian, surrendered Berlin to the Russians. But during those hectic days in Berlin just before the surrender, nearly everyone either had committed suicide or fled.

"I was refused admittance into Hitler's bunker, where he and the remaining German leaders were holed up. I learned, however, that Hitler and Goebbels had committed suicide. Bormann came to me and said he was going to try to escape from the city. I delayed the start of negotiations for three hours to give him a head start.

"Then I went with a flag of truce to Russian headquarters at Tempelhof and gave up the city."

Although he believes Bormann is alive, Fritzsche said proof of the Fuehrer's death lies in Russian hands in the form of a jawbone. The bone was recovered from ashes near the Chancellery bunker, and coincides with X-rays made of Hitler's mouth by his dentist, Fritzsche claimed.

After surrendering Berlin, Fritzsche was taken to Moscow for a long series of "stupid" interrogations by Russian intelligence, he said. But Lavrenti Beria, chief of the dread MVD, who also questioned him, is a "disciplined and extraordinarily intelligent man," Fritzsche added.

The ex-radio commentator claimed Beria told him through an interpreter that Russia would have attacked Germany in 1942 if the Nazis hadn't beaten the Soviets to the punch a year earlier.

THE British housewife grouches and grumbles about her sad lot, and with reason: she is terribly over-worked and sometimes it looks as if she always will be. But she won't ever stop working.

The sweet words of the candidate MPs are a compensation, and I brought down a storm of protest from housewives when I wrote an article about the selfish laziness of English husbands, so I suppose some husbands do help out a little with the washing up or minding the baby. Just the same, the unequal division of labour in England shocks me. The men don't work any harder than they ever did, it seems to me, though they grumble so much about it; the woman never stops working. As a spoiled American woman I wouldn't stand for it.

PERHAPS it is redundant in California or Hongkong to say, "Nice day," but a Briton on his native heath has an acute interest in the weather, and when he discusses it he does so with passion.

I am hardened now; at least, I think I am. It doesn't send me into fits of rage any more that the housemaid always leaves my bedroom windows open, and I can rub hands with the best of them as I come into our lee chest of a dining room, where the long windows look out on frostsparkling grass on an April morning: "Nice day!" I say.

There's no way to get out of the cold here. For years and years the British have explained their inadequate houses and heating systems, saying: blithely, "Well, we don't really have severe winters, you know. The Gulf Stream, you know."

Yet quite often they do leave them and their water pipes freeze because they are laid on top of the ground instead of underneath, and outside their houses instead of inside.

NANCY

The Co-operative Spirit

By Ernie Bushmiller



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ENGLAND v. SOUTH AFRICA

FOURTH TEST MATCH
ENDS IN A DRAW

Johannesburg, Feb. 16.—The fourth Test match between South Africa and England ended today, like the second and third, in a draw.

The final scores: England 379 and 253 for 7 declared; South Africa 257 for 9 declared and 194 for 4.

England won the first Test and are now one up in the rubber, with one more match to be played.

England's declaration in their second innings left South Africa to get 376 in 270 minutes for victory. South Africa made no effort to try to force a win and batted four and a quarter hours for their second innings score. Bad light held up play for 15 minutes after tea.

Recovering from a bad start, in which they lost Bruce Mitchell's wicket at 28, South Africa put on another 113 runs through their second-wicket pair, Eric Rowan and Ken Viljoen.

Rowan, who scored a century in the second Test and was dropped for the third, carried his bat for a fighting knock of 86.

Alan Watkins took two wickets in a broken over—one before tea and another after—his victims being Viljoen, who made 63, and South Africa's captain, Dudley Nourse, who made a century in the first

went in that period. Crapp trod on his wicket when attempting to hook a bumper which struck him on the shoulder, while Hutton was clean bowled when eight runs short of his 10,000th in post-war cricket.

Watkins and Bedser also fell before the declaration was made, leaving England 375 ahead with a maximum of four and a half hours left for play.

South Africa's start was not auspicious as Bruce Mitchell was brilliantly caught one-handed by Compton at backward short leg with only 21 on the board.

Then Eric Rowan, whose first four scoring strokes produced 17 runs, and Ken Viljoen held out until lunch.

THE SCOREBOARD

England, 1st innings	379
South Africa, 1st innings	257 for 9 dec.
England, 2nd innings	
Hutton, b. Athol Rowan	123
Washbrook, lbw, b. Athol Rowan	51
Compton, b. Markham	35
Mann, lbw, b. Athol Rowan	10
Crapp, hit wicket, b. McCarthy	5
Watkins, b. Athol Rowan	10
Bedser, b. McCarthy	10
Gladwin, not out	7
Extras	17
Total (for seven dec.)	253

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCarthy	12.2	2	60	2
Tuckett	10	0	43	0
A. Rowan	34	10	20	0
Mann	7	0	34	1
Markham	8	0	34	1
Mitchell	7	1	20	0
Type 4 leg-breaks 11, no-ball 1				
South Africa, 2nd Innings				
Mitchell, c Compton, b Gladwin			8	
E. Rowan not out			63	
Viljoen, b McCarthy			63	
Nourse, b Watkins			27	
Wade lbw, b Bedser			1	
Harris out			10	
Extras			10	
Total			194	for

Bowling Analysis	O	M	R	W
Bedser	17	0	54	1
Gladwin	10	2	26	0
Compton	9	2	35	0
Watkins	11	0	16	2
Young	3	0	10	2
Extras—Byes 1, leg-byes 1, no-balls 2				

innings. This time he only scored one.

GOING FOR RUNS

In the morning, Hutton, continuing his innings, was out for 123 when England, going for runs, lost four second innings wickets in adding 57 in 50 minutes before declaring.

England claimed an early wicket when Bruce Mitchell was caught off Gladwin after scoring six runs.

Hopes of forcing a win, however, were checked by Eric Rowan and Ken Viljoen, who put on 113 runs for the second wicket. Then Viljoen, just before tea, was taken, was bowled by Watkins.

Rowan and Viljoen, while not hitting fast enough to give South Africa a win, nevertheless played the correct type of cricket in the circumstances against bowling that never became loose.

In fact, a period of maiden overs in the middle of the afternoon took some of the interest from the game as the score fell well behind the clock.

Rowan was not out 60 at tea when South Africa still needed 240 runs in 105 minutes if they were to win.

There was little hope of a definite result as the minutes ticked away and a 15 minutes' hold up for bad light after tea did not help.

Watkins had claimed another wicket just after the interval when he clean bowled the first innings centurion and South African captain, Dudley Nourse, for one run, but Rowan continued to bat stubbornly. He lost Wade at 182, but then played out time with Harris as partner and carried his bat for 88 not out.

EARLIER PLAY

England declared their second innings closed at 253 runs for seven to-day when the fourth Test match entered its fourth and final day.

At lunch time, South Africa had made 35 runs for one wicket.

When the England innings was resumed, there was an obvious desire to score runs quickly and so enable Mann to declare with an idea of forcing a victory.

The first half hour produced 40 runs but this hitting out policy cost wickets and both Crapp and Hutton

TOGETHER AT THE TAPE



George Gilda of Villanova College closes with a rush to catch Frank Fox of Seton Hall at the finish of the 600-yard Prout Memorial race in the Knights of Columbus annual indoor track and field games at the Boston Garden.

European Runners Finally Succeed
In Indoor Track Races

By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York, Feb. 16.—Success on American indoor tracks, which had eluded such great European runners as Gunder Hagg and Marcel Hansenne, finally was achieved by two Swedes and a Belgian and was the feature of the big January meets in the United States.

Sweden's Ingvar Bengtsson and Erik Ahlden each won twice in three races, and Olympic 5,000-metre champion Gaston Reiff of Belgium won in his only start.

Willem Slykhuis, of Holland, was a close second in both his starts, losing first to Bengtsson in the mile run at Philadelphia on January 21 and then to Don Gehrman, of the USA, in the mile race on January 29, but Gehrman had to run it in 4:09.5, by far the best time of the year, to beat Slykhuis.

Thus the Europeans, who always before had failed in American indoor races, were able to triumph because they could not harness themselves to the banked wooden tracks or because they did not stay in good physical condition, redeemed themselves magnificently.

Two world records were equalled in January as Bill Dwyer of Rhode Island won the mile race, 60-yard dash in 6.1 seconds, but that is a comparatively minor event, and Dwyer merely equalled a mark which had been reached 14 times previously.

Bengtsson won the mile at Philadelphia in 4:21.4 and the 1,000 yards at Boston on January 22 in 2:14.5, but infected teeth and time against the Belgian, 4:36.0, and the mile at Boston in 4:21.4, a new meet record. He was second to Reiff in the mile race on January 22 in 4:21.4, a new meet record.

Ahlden won the two-mile at Philadelphia in 8:12 and the two-mile at Boston in 8:03.2, a new meet record. He was second to Reiff in the mile race on January 22 in 4:21.4, a new meet record.

Slykhuis was timed, with Gehrman at 4:09.5, but Gehrman clearly was ahead at the tape in the mile at New York.

Harrison Dillard, who was the big news at each meet last year, was forced into the background, although he won as regularly as in 1948 in his hurdle events and tied one world mark.

Robert Richards, the pole-vaulter from Illinois, was another whose fine feats were obscured by the European invasion. Richards vaulted 14 feet 8 inches at Boston, and said he believed he would reach 15 feet before the season ends.

Cornelius Warmerdam is the only man in history has cleared 15 feet.

Presence of the Europeans had an

encouraging effect on the box office as 10,000 saw the Philadelphia and Boston meets and 10,000 paid their way into Madison Square Garden in New York.

SEASON'S BEST MARKS
The indoor season did not start until January, and the season's bests so far in the major events are:

One mile—Don Gehrman (University of Wisconsin), 4:09.5; Willy Slykhuis (Holland), 4:09.5; (Belgium), 4:09.5; Erik Ahlden (Sweden), 4:21.4; Ingvar Bengtsson (Sweden), 4:21.4; Bill Dwyer (Rhode Island), 6.1 sec. (equals world record).

50-yard high hurdles—Harrison Dillard (Cleveland), 6.1 sec. (equals world record).

Pole vault—Robert Richards (Illinois), 14 feet 8 inches.

High Jump—John Vislocky (New York), 6 feet 7 3/4 inches.

600 yards—George Gilda (Villanova College), 1:12.3.

800 yards—Tom Comerford (Manhattan College), 1:54.2.

60-yard high hurdles—Harrison Dillard, 7.3.

35-pound weight throw—Sam Felton (Harvard U.), 57 feet 9 1/2 inches.—United Press.

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Raid Warning Network

London, Feb. 16.—The Western European Union Allies are spreading an air raid warning network across Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

The first hint of this was given in the British Government's White Paper on defence on Tuesday night. It said that British ground radar equipment is being supplied to France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg for the establishment of an early air raid warning system. An official source disclosed on Wednesday a few details. He said that a central warning control headquarters would be established and that the Royal Air Force radar stations in the British occupation zone of Germany would be linked with the network. Ultimately radar warning stations from the Baltic port of Lubeck in the British zone to France's Mediterranean coast would be placed under the central control. —Associated Press.

Hold Up In Reparation Programme**Agency Secretary's Complaint**

Brussels, Feb. 16.—The Allied occupation authorities in Germany prevented the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency from completing its task on schedule, the Agency General Secretary, Mr Nigel Sutton, reported on Wednesday.

In the report of the agency's activities for 1948 released on Wednesday to the press, Mr Sutton said: "The intention had been that the reparation programme should have been completed by the end of January 1948."

He pointed out that the Allied occupation authorities failed to find common ground in their debates on the reparation issue.

The General Secretary said: "The consequence of this disagreement between the Allies was to hold up the allocation to the reparation agency."

APPROVED ALLOCATION

He added: "The Assembly approved during 1948 the allocation of 158 plants or part plants valued at 140,000,000 Reichsmarks by the occupation authorities."

This brought the cumulative total since the foundation of the agency in January 1946 to 354 plants and part plants valued at 387,000,000 Reichsmarks.

The reparation agency report added: "Progress towards the final settlement of claims against neutral countries as regards German external assets was not satisfactory. Neither Switzerland nor Sweden made available to the agency for distribution among its member governments the funds which the agency had expected would be put freely at its disposal as a result of agreements concluded in 1946."

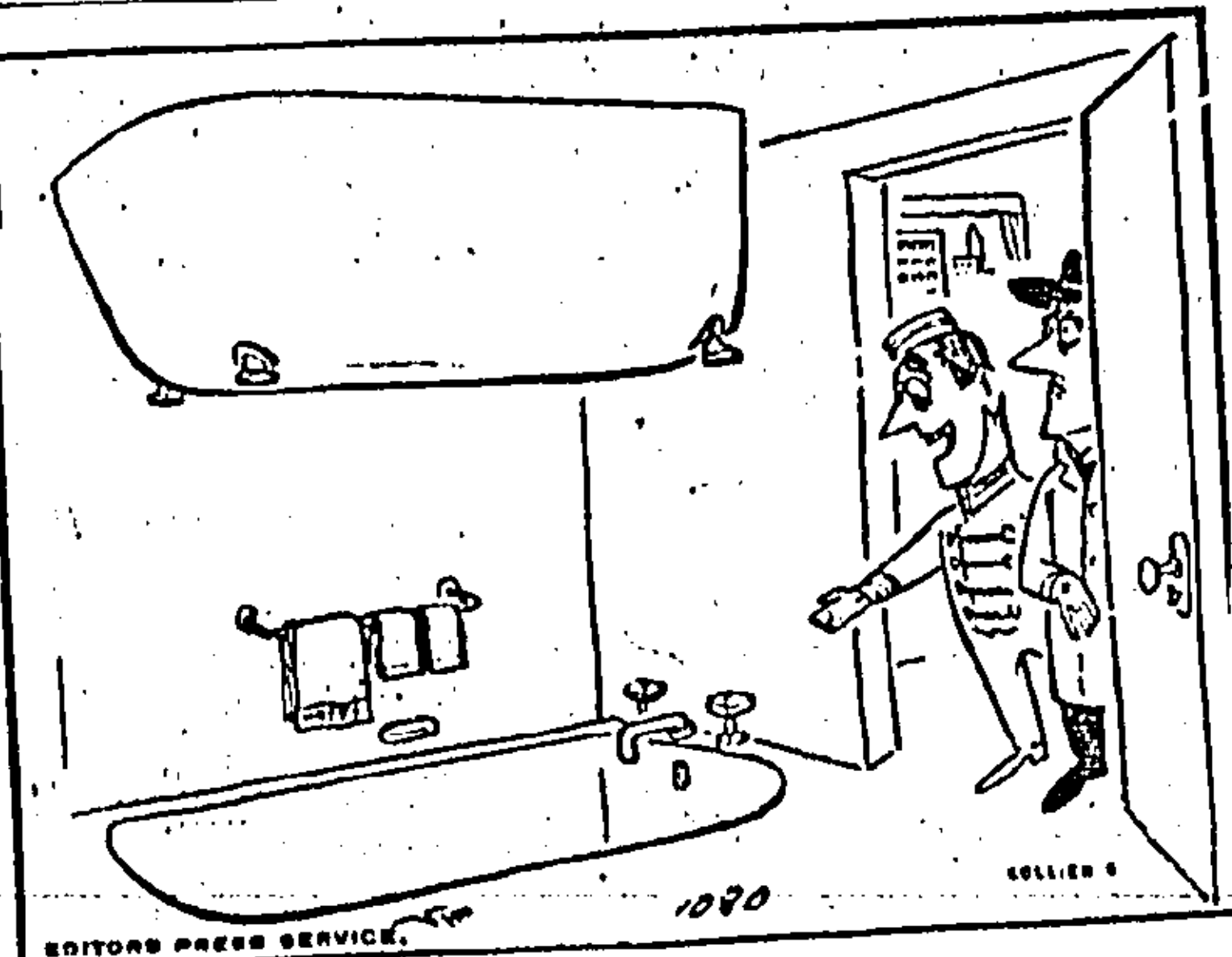
AGENCY'S FUNCTIONS

The Inter-Allied Agency was established by the Paris agreement of January 1946. Its function is to ensure an equitable distribution in accordance with the provision of the Paris agreement of the total assets which are or may be declared available as reparations from Germany. It aims to give the 19 member nations entitled to reparations compensation in some measure for the loss and suffering caused them by Germany.

The chief form of reparations made available so far are industrial capital equipment, German external assets, merchant shipping and captured enemy supplies. The members of the agency include Egypt, Greece, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia. —Associated Press.

CAMPS DESTROYED

Singapore, Feb. 16.—Three guerrilla camps were destroyed in the big combined Malayan-Siamese comb-out of the border area which ended today after lasting a week, a communiqué said tonight. No contact was made with the guerrillas. —Reuter.



"Yes, sir. Every room has a sunken bathtub."

RUSSIA WITHDRAWS FROM UN HEALTH ORGANISATION**Mr Trygve Lie Perturbed**

Lake Success, Feb. 16.—United Nations leaders were shocked today by Russia's abrupt withdrawal from the World Health Organisation, but appeared to feel that it does not portend a Soviet walkout from the United Nations itself. The Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie, was not immediately available for comment but persons close to the UN chief said he was greatly perturbed over the development.

The World Health Organisation, which formally came into being only last year after two years of informal activity, has been considered one of the most successful of United Nations experiments in international collaboration. The UN was gratified last year when Russia, the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, which had declined membership in such other important "specialised" agencies of the United Nations, such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, announced their membership in the WHO.

Some of the most significant achievements accomplished by the UN health body included the striking and successful fight in 1947 to halt the cholera epidemic which began in Egypt and threatened to spread through the whole of the Middle East. In that battle, Russia and the Western powers fought side by side, providing vaccines and other medical supplies and transport to stamp out the plague.

Persons close to Mr Lie said that United Nations officials believed that the walkout from the WHO, while serious in its implications, does not mean that Russia is contemplating withdrawal from the United Nations itself. Such a step would kill the WHO as a real international political organisation, converting it into a western alliance of 50 or so nations led by the United States and Britain.

"TERRIBLE BLOW"

UN officials reasoned that no government would dare risk the immediate and historical consequence of killing the UN by walking out of it. It was plain, however, that the abrupt Soviet withdrawal from the WHO had shaken in some persons the belief that Russia never would leave the United Nations.

Dr Frank Calderone, executive Director of the New York Office of the WHO, told reporters that he was "very much surprised" and upset by news of Russia's withdrawal. He called it a "terrible blow" to the whole business of international health. He added: "There is a complete misunderstanding somewhere."

Dr Calderone said that Russia, the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia have been "completely helpful" and played a major role in the work of the WHO. He said he knew of Russia's intentions yesterday and for the last 24 hours. WHO and United Nations officials were trying desperately to persuade Russia to change her mind.

He said that Russia, a member of the WHO's executive Board, did not attend the Board's meeting in Geneva when a \$5,000,000 disease fighting programme for 1949 was adopted. He estimated that the Russian shares of that budget would amount to \$300,000. —United Press.

CAUSE OF WITHDRAWAL
Geneva, Feb. 16.—The Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia today resigned their memberships in the World Health Organisation because of dissatisfaction with the Organisation's "expensive" work.

Dr Brock Chisholm, who is the director, made the announcement. Russia belongs to only two other UN specialised agencies—the International Telecommunications Union and the Universal Postal Union—and her drop from the WHO was regarded with serious concern by UN officials. Russia, the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia, all of whom resigned, together gave as their reason dissatisfaction with the WHO's work. They claimed that the Organisation's swollen administrative machinery involves expenses which are too heavy for member states to bear. It was the first Russian resignation from a UN specialised agency since the United Nations was formed.

Dr Chisholm said he cabled the Soviet government suggesting that he visit Moscow for "fuller discussions." He told a press conference that he had cabled Moscow that he could not accept the Russian withdrawal as the WHO constitution "makes no such provision."

DISCUSSIONS SUGGESTED
He said the cable suggested discussions in Moscow on the Russian withdrawal immediately after the WHO's Executive Board meeting this March. He said he relayed the contents of the Russian communication announcing its withdrawal to all WHO member governments urging them to take all possible steps to induce the government to reconsider its position.

Dr Chisholm cable informed the Russian Government, "Your participation in the Board meeting is absolutely essential." It said the Russian objections to the WHO's operations were "premature" and pointed out that the WHO was just "emerging from the organisational period."

The WHO had 58 members before the withdrawal of three Russian bloc countries. Only recently, Byelo-Russia requested WHO aid in the programme of postwar medical rehabilitation. —United Press.

PACT TO BE EFFECTIVE

Washington, Feb. 16.—The United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, insisted on Wednesday that the United States intends to make the proposed North Atlantic Pact an effective security alliance. At a press conference Mr Acheson cited as the principal statement of American policy President Truman's inauguration speech on January 20. In that speech Mr Truman said that the primary purpose of regional defence agreements under the United Nations Charter "is to provide unmistakable proof of the joint determination of free countries to resist armed attack from any quarter."

Mr Acheson said that he thought that the Secretary's foreign policy leaders, Mr Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, and Mr Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, and the State Department were all seeking the same thing in the Atlantic treaty project. —Associated Press.

Hoffman Opposes Cut In ERP

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mr Paul G. Hoffman, the Economic Co-operation Administrator, today told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that lower food prices "do not justify" any large cut in the European Recovery Programme. Mr Hoffman said European exports would drop in value and this drop would offset any savings on food imports. Senator Arthur Vandenberg had called on the ECA to make a "voluntary" reduction of its estimates on the basis of the lower food prices at home, but Mr Hoffman said the ECA estimates made on November 10 had taken into account probably lower prices. —Reuter.

Film Partnership Dissolved

New York, Feb. 16.—Samuel Goldwyn has withdrawn from a partnership by which he, Miss Ingrid Bergman, the film actress, and Robert Rossellini, the Italian film producer, were to produce films in Italy.

The partnership, announced a fortnight ago, was to make a film with Miss Bergman as star and Rossellini as the director. It was understood that Miss Bergman and Rossellini will seek time with the project and seek another backer to replace Mr Goldwyn. The New York Herald-Tribune said today that it was understood financial arrangements were the principal bone of contention. —Reuter.

North Korea Refused UN Membership**Security Council's Adverse Vote**

Lake Success, Feb. 16.—The United Nations Security Council today refused, by a vote of eight to two with one abstention, to send the application of the People's Republic of Northern Korea to its Membership Committee for consideration.

The Council yesterday sent the application of the American-backed Southern Korean Government to the Membership Committee, but in a two-and-a-half-hour debate today the Soviet-supported Northern Korean Government received only the votes of Russia and the Ukraine. Argentina abstained.

The Council's action brought immediate sharp criticism from Mr Jacob Malik (USSR), who charged, "The Anglo-American bloc had perpetrated a new act of injustice against one of the world's oldest peoples, which has just been liberated from 2,000 years of Asiatic despotism."

PERSISTENT DEFIANCE

Dr T. F. Tsiang (China), President of the Security Council, was outspoken against the Northern Korean application.

"In the North we have a regime, the origin and nature of which is unknown to us," he said. "That regime persistently defied us. In the South, we have a government certified to us by our own Commission to be based on the valid popular will of the people and is acknowledged as such by the General Assembly. Should the Security Council give the application of Northern Korea the same consideration as we have decided to give the application of Southern Korea, our action would be politically mischievous."

With Northern Korea's application overwhelmingly lost, it appeared all the more certain that the would cast its 30th vote if the Membership Committee (which comprises the same nations that sit on the Security Council) reports favourably on Southern Korea's bid for a UN seat, as it is almost certain to do. —United Press.

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A 20th Century-Fox Picture
TO-MORROW
Claude Rains
Joan Caulfield
In
"THE UNSUSPECTED"



Pandit Nehru, (left) India's Prime Minister, and Acharya Vinoba Bhave (right, bearded) one of the oldest disciples of Mohandas Gandhi, join in a mass spinning demonstration at Rajghat, India, in observance of the first anniversary of the death of Gandhi. The ceremony was held at the place where the Indian leader was cremated. —AP Picture.

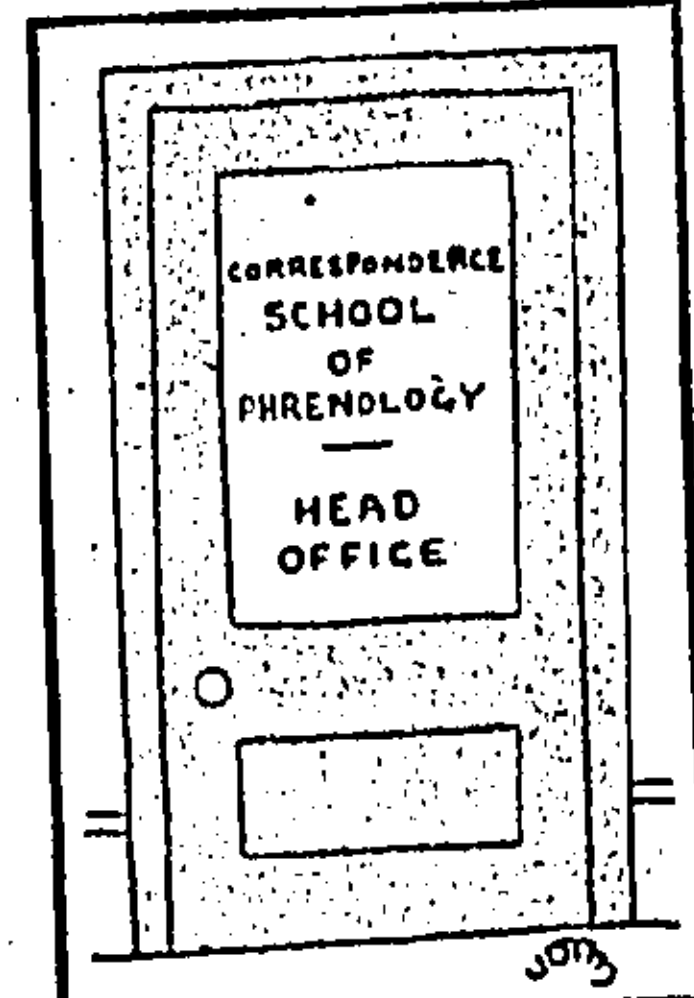
Anniversary Observed**New Method Of Measuring Ocean Currents**

Auckland, Feb. 16.—Scientists are measuring ocean currents electrically now, British Admiralty oceanographer Dr G. E. R. Deacon advised the Pacific Congress here.

He said the Admiralty discovered this was easier than parking a ship with special instruments in one spot for 15 days. Apparatus fixed on the sea bottom off Plymouth and connected to shore stations by cable helped research into electrical currents and magnetic fields set up by ocean currents in the English Channel.

The apparatus was unpopular with marine biologists, he added, because it disturbed marine life they were studying. Devonshire farmers also got worked up when scientists ashore lowered electrical equipment down their wells. "The locals stole the wire for their radios," said Deacon.

Scientists found speed and water movements and the effect of wind on tides could be measured accurately to one tenth of a knot. —United Press.

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